

MORE HOLLAND BOATS

hereby superseded" after the words "Glasgow, Palmer treaty" and the second

strikes out article 3, which requires the adherence of foreign nations. It is the belief of the committee that all other amendments will be defeated, although they are quite numerous. Senator Teller proposes that the word "abrogated" shall be used instead of the word "superseded;" Senator Butler, of North Carolina, wants the seventh section of article 2, which

prohibits fortifications, strikes out the Senator Tillman desires that the Davis amendment be retained. The canal shall follow, and thus neutralize the fortification clause; and Senator Bard, of California, wants a section inserted to prohibit the United States to impose tolls discriminating in favor of American vessels. Other amendments, offered by Senators Mason, Ellkins, and others, are not so important, and may not be adopted, as they are practically embodied in the amendments adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations. A very careful canvass of the Senate has been made, and the result is that the treaty shows that the majority against all amendments except those favored by the committee are likely to be defeated.

The adoption of the treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and ignoring all other nations, coupled with the Davis amendment for the defense of the canal, already agreed to by our cabinet, will, it is believed, make the treaty a radically different document from the one originally submitted by the President. In its amended form, however, it will be sent to the Senate for approval or rejection. 'It is believed' in the Senate that the former course will be adopted by the British government, and that it is not the view of the State Department.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The River and Harbor Committee of the House has practically decided not to give out the bill until after the holidays. The members fear that the publication of the items would give the friends of projects unfavorably acted upon an opportunity to make a campaign against the bill. The bill has reached such gigantic proportions (almost \$80,000,000 under the provisional allotments) that some vigorous pruning will be necessary to reduce it to the \$50,000,000 or \$55,000,000 to which the committee desire to hold it down. The directors probably will not much exceed \$35,000,000.

The committee has provisionally agreed to the Southwest Pass project at the mouth of the Mississippi, which involves \$30,000,000 in continuing contracts and \$10,000,000 in cash, or \$40,000,000 during the next ten years. A rock and dam

to the Ohio below Cincinnati is to be provided at a cost of \$1,000,000. The harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, the home of Chairman Burton, is down for over \$4,000,000. Provision is to be made for restoring the jetties at Galveston, Tex., and general improvement there at a cost of \$1,000,000. Aransas Pass, Tex., is to receive \$250,000, and Sabine Pass \$125,000.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House the report of the board of engineers appointed under the last river and harbor act to make a survey and estimates of cost of the improvement of the Upper Illinois and Lower

Desplaines river, in Illinois, with a view to the improvement of the lower Illinois River to Lake Michigan, at Chicago, and to report the cost of a channel twelve, twelve, and fourteen feet-deep, and the cost of a lock and dam at Lockport, with the sanitary and ship canal constructed by the sanitary district of Chicago. The conclusions of the board are as follows:

1. That the proposed project for the improvement of the lower Illinois River if extended to Lake Michigan by the eight-foot project along the upper Desplaines river, and the four-foot project along the Desplaines river, on which the board has no objection, will be a great benefit to navigation in the Mississippi Valley or any improvement thereof authorized by Congress.
2. That the project for the improvement of the lower Desplaines and Illinois rivers will require a navigable waterway not less than fourteen feet deep.
3. The cost of such a channel is not likely to fall short of \$30,000,000.
4. That a waterway for large vessels extending from the mouth of the Illinois river to the Gulf of Mexico will develop commerce that will justify such an expenditure and that this improvement by itself is not feasible.

The board, therefore, recommends that no further work be done on the Illinois rivers be made unless in connection with a project for the improvement of the lower Illinois river.

be authorized by Congress which shall include provision for a corresponding depth of water in the Mississippi below the mouth of the Illinois.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

**Arguments for and Against the Measure
Heard by Senators.**

The Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day began the consideration of the oleomargarine bill by hearing persons interested in the measure which recently passed the House.

A large majority of those present were opponents of the bill, and it was stated that as the friends of the measure had

not been heard before the House committee they would be given the preference in the present hearing. Senator Proctor, chairman of the committee, asked them to be as brief as possible, so as to allow the committee to conclude its labors very soon. The oleomargarine men generally complained of having received very short notice, and most of them asked for more time. Hon. W. M. Springer appeared in behalf of the National Live Stock Association, in opposition to the bill. Congressman Grout and ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, were the only persons present.

supporting the bill. Congressman Groulx explained its provisions and ex-Gov. Hoard said that it was the purpose of the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of food, so far as the Federal government has power to do that.

Rathbone Gardner, of Providence, R. I., representing the Oakdale Manufacturing Company, makers of oleomargarine, made an argument against the pending bill.

"We contend that this bill is dishonest in purpose and dishonest in fact," he declared. "It seeks to accomplish, by indirection that which could be accomplished in no other way." He maintained that

the bill clearly was a revenue act, that it was so on its face, and by reason of that fact, he believed the courts would hold it to be constitutional. He maintained that Congress had no moral right to pass an act which was a revenue measure, but purporting to be an act to regulate in kind of business.

HOLDS A JOINT ADJOURNMENT.

House and Senate Hold Brief Sessions—Will Meet January 3, 1901.

When the House met Friday there were less than 100 members on the floor. A majority of the members already had departed for their homes to spend the week-end with their families. In his presidential address, referred tenderly to the death of

Mrs. Frye, the wife of Senator Frye, and of Representative Wise, of Virginia. After the approval of the journal, some routine minor business was transacted by unanimous consent. Bills were passed to fix the times for holding sessions of the District and Circuit courts for the Eastern District of Texas. At 12:25, the House adjourned until January 3, 1901.

No business was transacted by the Senate Friday. The news of the death of Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the President pro tempore of the Senate, was conveyed officially to the body. The Secretary also read a letter from Senator Frye to the Senate. Senator Fairbanks, presiding

The old Plunger, which was owned by the Holland Company, and equipped many years ago under the direction of the Navy Department, and which lay for so long a Baltimore ship yard, has finally been considered out of the question for usefulness. The craft, it will be remembered, was turned to the Trigg Ship-building

Works, in Richmond, Va., last fall, where it was decided to remodel the old hull and replace the steam engines on the interior with improved gas engines. All of the old machinery was removed and sold. The work progressed very slowly, and it was finally decided that the old boat could not be reconstructed so as to be satisfactory. Thereupon the company proposed to construct in its place for the government a new boat of the same type, and this offer has been accepted by the Navy Department.

England and France Certain to Clash Over Newfoundland Treaty Cons'.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 22.—On the last day of December the Anglo-French moratorium vivendi respecting the Newfoundland treaty case expires, and this, it is expected, will create serious complications between these two powers.

It is highly unlikely that the Newfoundland legislature will consent to renew the present arrangements, in which case grave friction will probably ensue unless England makes another arrangement with France. The colony's position, however, is so strong with the British public that such an arrangement must be decidedly favorable to the colony.

FLAG WOULD BE DISGRACED

Mr. Root Points Out Disastrous Results of Delay on Army Bill.

Abandonment of Many Points Now Held in the Philippines and Description of Friendly Filipinos We Are Pledged to Protect.

At the last meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the proceedings of which were made public yesterday Secretary Root made a strong presentation of the necessity for immediate legislation for the relief of the army. He stated broadly that if Congress did not at once increase the army to substantial accordance with the recommendations of

The War Department, the United States Navy and the Philippine Islands have agreed that the government is withdrawing from certain portions of the islands the municipal officers, mostly Filipinos, will be left to govern themselves, and the United States will protect their lives and property, and at the same time the United States will be disengaged, the Secretary said, for having no military or police forces in the islands.

The Secretary argued that it was necessary to pass the department bill as a whole in order to properly adjust the military and police forces, and that the bill was created by an increase of numbers. "We do not, any of us," he said, "expect that for any considerable period an army of 60,000 men will be necessary, but the army of 60,000 men the provisions made (by the committee) are sufficient."

With reference to the matter of staff department, the Secretary said that he was convinced that the conduct of the permanent staff departments in the city of Washing-

tion is an evil that ought to be remedied, and that it is highly important for the army to have a more intimate knowledge of the relations between the line and the staff. In answer to an inquiry the Secretary said there was of minor importance whether there was a corps or regimental formation of the artillery branch, and that while he was not in a position to say whether there was a little about the matter, which he regarded as purely a technical question. He said he had no objection to the bill being introduced into the bill because it had been generally represented to him as a wise provision. The Secretary then drew considerable attention to the testimony to the army captain, urging that it was a great means of maintaining the morality, health, and discipline of the army, and that it was the post exchange is a club, where the men get together to read, talk, and smoke. He said that the bill was a means of drinking under such natural restraints as the place afforded.

tary sale would interfere with enlistments, as the men would not enlist if they knew they were going to be confined in a reform school. He considered the agitation against the canteen as a misguided one, however, and also pointed out that the canteen would drive the soldiers out of the post exchange, where they were subject to salutary restraints. Into the demoralizing and vicious surroundings outside of army posts. It would result in more drinking and more deception among the troops. He said that the secretaries also pointed out that the proposed canteen would convey an entirely erroneous and prejudicial view to the public as to what had been the course of the army in regulating the sale of liquor up to this time.

ROOSEVELT REMOVES GARDINER.

E. J. Philbin, Democrat, Appointed District Attorney for New York County.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt announced to-night that he had removed from office Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, district attorney of New York County, on charges preferred by Deputy Attorney General J. H. Hammond, and had appointed Eugene J. Philbin, of the State County Charities, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy.

In a lengthy memorandum the governor sets forth his reasons for removing Col. Gardiner. He says:

"Gardiner, the official representative of the

duct of the district attorney has been related to his attitude at and before the election toward the indictment of the Police Deputy after the latter had been a scandalously improper and malicious order to the police force under him.

Where the conduct of the district attorney of New York County in the elections this conduct becomes not merely of county but of State and national concern. Fraud or violence at the polls in New York County in a national election may concern not merely the county itself, not merely the counties of the State, but also the other States or the Union. It is a mere truism to assert that the election of a President of the United States is a national election, and that violence against it is a national crime.

"Alone, among the other city officials, with the solemn duty of enforcing the laws, the district attorney, on whom rested the heaviest responsibility of the city, was called upon to utterance aid and comfort to the chief of police.

"Under the charges that the district attorney failed in his duty in assisting the officials of the attorney general's office in the investigation of the transactions of the election law, it appears that there was such failure in at any rate certain of the duties of the district attorney does not appear to have been the case after the election. It is impossible again to say whether or not the district attorney are to be excused on the ground that they spring from folly rather than from intent.

"Under these circumstances the district

Casualty List from Gen. MacArthur.

The War Department has received the following list of casualties from the Philippine Islands:

Killed—November 24, **Francis Laxon**, Corp. First Burrows; Troop D, Eleventh Cavalry. **Sgt. Bernard Baker**: between November 24 and December 7, **Calhoun, Mitigano**, Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Wounded—Company M, Twenty-ninth Infantry, **Hyias E. Smiley**, severely; Company B, Twenty-ninth Infantry, **Charles E. Marker**, moderate; **Donald G. E. Wilson**, moderate; **Company H, Signal Corps, U. S. Army**, **Charles E. Wilson**, moderate; **December 8**, **Antigua**, **Paula**, Company G, Eighth Infantry, **Marlio L. Weatherman**, wounded in neck, serious; **December 8**, **Sas Inacno**, **Luzon**, **Company G, U. S. Army**, **William**, moderate; **October 20**, **Pargasan**, **Paula**, **Company F, Forty-fourth Infantry**, **Leo Platt**, wounded in arm, light; **November 24**, **Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry**, **William Smith**, wounded in head, serious.

affairs, and to modify the court ceremonies concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated by the powers.

Until the Chinese government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the provinces of Chi Li by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion.

First in the Forbidden City,

Some list is furnished on the controversy as to who first entered the Forbidden City in Peking by a report received by Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps. This report, forwarded by Capt. Charles G. Long, under date of November 4, states in detail that Company D, First Regiment of Marines, was the first to enter the city and captured it. Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, commanding the Marines on the Asiatic Station, forwards Capt. Long's report from Fort San Felipe, Cavite, P. I., with this comment: "The incident herein described

Up to that time the Forbidden City had not been entered by any of the allied forces. Three of the four gates between the Chinese gate and the Forbidden City had been forced the previous day by the Americans, but then they halted and finally withdrew. The Japanese, which were still waiting for an order from our commanding general, entered the Forbidden City and seized such buildings and quarters as might be most advantageous for us to hold and occupy. I moved into the Japanese quarters, and the Japanese entered and entered the city. Japanese soldiers objected to our entering, but I did not consider their claim to any control at that point. On entering there was no opposition. The Chinese having departed, the Japanese had no one to oppose. The Japanese guards on the best of the buildings and the regular troops were ordered to give up the administration buildings. To the Japanese they were to be given.

was the first and only occupation of the Forbidden City by any of the allied forces, and the only time that any force held its colors there. We remained there from about 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., when we were ordered to leave. The British troops were in guard at the front gate. Capt. Matthews and Lieut. Little, U. S. M. C., were the officers in Company D with me.

ANOTHER BALTIMORE BANK CLOSED.

Savings Institution Carried Down with the American National.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—In financial circles little news has been expressed to-day that the American National Bank of this city had suspended. It is said that the Baltimore Clearing-house Association has practically carried the institution since last December. Upon the report of a recent examination of the books of the bank it was decided by the association yesterday to notify the Comptroller of the Currency of its condition. The associated banks of Baltimore have advanced the embar-

Based institution \$20,000, which, it is said, was paid in full.

During the administration of former Mayor Malster, who was then a director of the bank, the American National was reported to have been in a position of delinquency at one time having \$50,000 on deposit with it. Upon assuming office in succession to Mr. Malster, Mayor Hayes was reported to have called on the directors of the bank held a meeting to-day, but declined to make a statement for publication.

At the first failure of a national bank in Baltimore since the national banking law went into effect.

As a direct result of the embarrassment, which has befallen the bank of this city, the Economy Savings Bank, which occupies office in the same building, and whose directors are largely drawn from the same circle, is also failed to open its doors this morning.

The directors held a meeting of several hours' duration about noon. At its conclusion, D. L. Brinton made the following

"Owing to the fact that our cash funds are deposited in the American National Bank, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We expect, as soon as the affairs are settled, to pay out our obligations in full, and hope that they will only suffer a slight inconvenience from a possible shortness of Christmas money."

The depositors are for the most part Russian Hebrews, and a large crowd of these stood about the doors of the bank during the night, waiting for the crowd numbered between 500 and 600, and necessitated a dispersing by the police. There was no disorder.

FLEEING BANK ROBBERS AMBUSHED.

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One of the Gang Captured and All the Plunder Recovered.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 25.—Fifteen men dynamited the vault of the Coffee County National Bank here this morning.

They secured \$500 in currency, stole a handcar, and escaped in the direction of Tullahoma. Shortly after their departure the lone night patrol of Manchester found the bank's doors open. He immediately telephoned the authorities. A policeman and deputy sheriff, heavily armed, secreted themselves along the railway a mile out. In a short time the handcar appeared, and was ambushed. The thieves succeeded in getting away in the darkness, but the fifth man proved to be the one who carried the treasure, and all the loot was recovered. Bloodhounds were put on the scent of the other four, but they have so far eluded their pursuers.

Duluth City, Ill., Dec. 22.—Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 was sought by a gang who dynamited the vault of the Duluth City Bank early to-day. Although the posse was out, no trace of the robbers has yet been secured.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Burglars late last night attempted to rob the Exchange Hotel, at Madison street and Broadway, east of this city. They blew open the safe, but were frightened away before securing its contents. The man who opened the safe at work was seized and bound and gagged. The safe contained a large sum of money, but not a cent was secured by the cracksmen.

FORAKER LAW DISREGARDED.

Porte Rican Legislature Votes to Overrule

Its Provisions and Appeal to Courts.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 22.—During the debate in the house to-day several of the leaders vehemently denounced the Foraker law, and criticised the government bill for the reorganization of the insular police force. The question of increasing the salaries of officers and men of the insular police force, and of maintaining the force at a strength of 50,000, was discussed, and the point was raised that section 3 of the Foraker law does not give the right to the house to fix salaries, such right being exclusively vested in the executive council. Senator Vevier said that section 3 of the law was not correct, and that they should address the American council as continental, and we are legis-

Senor Morales made a motion, which was seconded and carried, and if necessary resort to the courts to prove the rights of the legislators.

It was then declared "that bill is a nonentity," and it was also asserted that the law pending in the legislature was a measure, and was wicked and low. Delegate Cornwall made an eloquent defense of the sentiment of the majority's session the sentiment of the majority's session the sentiment of the majority's session.

It was expressed that the Indians would prove to be the forerunner of future lack of harmony.

Three Bridgeport Viruses Burned Out.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 22.—The E. S. J. Hotchals Hardware Company's building was destroyed by fire this noon, entailing a loss of \$30,000. Besides the Hotchals building, the building of the E. S. J. Hotchals Hardware Company's building was destroyed by fire this noon, entailing a loss of \$30,000. Besides the Hotchals building, the building of the E. S. J. Hotchals Hardware Company's building was destroyed by fire this noon, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

Company, the Connecticut Clasp Company, occupied the burned building, and all suffered a total loss of stock. About 40 hands were employed in the building.

Keel of Cup Defender Completed.

Bristol, R. I., Dec. 22.—The keel for the new cup defender was successfully completed at the Hibernia shops this afternoon. The actual work of casting the great mass of upward of ninety tons took six and a half hours. About five tons of pigs of lead were used. The keel is bedded in the molten metal.

Melklejohn Starts on His Campaign.

Hon. George D. Melklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington yesterday for Lincoln, Neb. He had been granted leave of absence for thirty days and will at once begin his campaign for the Nebraska Senate, his headquarters at Lincoln. His Nebraska Senate campaign was meant by the retirement of Senator James

The board will extend an invitation to Admiral Dewey to attend the annual dinner of the board. The Admiral expressed his thanks for the invitation, and said that his health would not permit him to accept, as he is "under orders from his physicians to refrain from all dissipation." It is expected that the speakers at the dinner will include Congressman Joseph Bailey and Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

December 18, Duro, Tamm, Company B, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Cory. Charles E. Wilson, mortally; December 8, Artigas, Panay, Company G, Eighth Infantry, Martin L. Weatherman, wounded in neck, serious; December 18, San Ignacio, Luzon, Company G, Forty-ninth Infantry, Musician Hays Withers, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; October 30, Bargaon, Panay, Company F, Forty-fourth Infantry, Lee Platt, wounded in arm, slight; November 19, Subig, Luzon, Company L, Twenty-fifth Infantry, William Smith, wounded in shoulder, slight.

Meiklejohn Starts on His Campaign.
Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington yesterday for Lincoln, Neb. He had been granted leave of absence for thirty days, and will at once begin a formal campaign from suitable headquarters at Lincoln for the Nebraska Senatorship made vacant by the retirement of Senator Taft.